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AND CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

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No. 38

SOME AFTER-ELECTION REFLECTIONS.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM.

In a letter written from London, England, September 26th, Colonel H. Weinstock, Special Labor Commissioner for California, inclosed his report on the labor conditions of Belgium. Colonel Weinstock says he hopes to forward his report on labor conditions in France in a short time, and states it has proved to him the most interesting of all his continental investigations.

"As the result of exchange of thoughts with many of Europe's greatest labor experts, among employers, labor leaders, political economists, journalists and statesmen, my thoughts as to a possible remedy for strikes and lockouts, at least in connection with public utilities, have become crystallized," continues the letter.

"I have reached the conclusion that hope lies in the direction of prevention of strikes and lockouts rather than in their cure and that this can be better achieved in a country with our conditions by compulsory conciliation than by compulsory arbitration. I have accordingly worked out a rough draft of a proposed law for compulsory conciliation, which in due time I shall embody in my report to you. But before doing so I propose to make the proposed law as nearly 'fireproof' as I can. With this end in view, I am putting it through the fiery furnace of the severest possible criticism. I have invited and will continue to invite the criticism thereon of Europe's ablest labor authorities and later I shall invite criticism of the labor experts of Australia and New Zealand, which countries I hope to reach next spring."

Commissioner Weinstock in his report on Belgium, says:

Though one of the smallest nations in Europe, Belgium, per capita, is the greatest industrial country in the world. With a population of only 7,000,000, it does a foreign import and export business aggregating \$14,000,000,000. Its industrial army numbers 1,500,000 souls, and is steadily growing. Over 60 per cent of all its manual workers are engaged in industrial pursuits, which are the main support of the nation.

Unlike the German and Austrian workers, strong drink has a grip on the wage earner of Belgium. As a consequence, slums are to be found in its larger industrial centers—more especially in Brussels, where the lower order of wage earners are more or less dissolute and thriftless. Many parents among them spend their week's earnings in drink, and permit their children to go neglected and uncared for.

There is also much illegitimacy among this element of the population. The interesting feature in this connection, however, lies in the fact that, as a rule, these children are later legitimatized by marriage.

The Belgian nation is composed partly of French and partly of Flemish. A goodly part of what is now known as Belgium came under the dominion of Holland, and the remainder under France prior to 1835, when the kingdom was brought into independent existence.

The Flemish wage earners are hardworking, but heavy and obstinate; fully half of them are illiterate

Citizens view the result of last Tuesday's election with varying feelings. A large number, evidently, are satisfied, while others are not. After all, however, there comes the thought that the American people are destined to work out problems that affect humanity, and they will undoubtedly succeed.

While there is no doubt that thousands upon thousands of wage earners supported the victorious party, there were others who desired remedial legislation to offset court decisions which place the trade union in the category of "illegal combinations" and render members liable for damages for doing what we believe we have a perfect right to do—patronize those who are fair to us and withhold our patronage from those who are not. We also believe that the injunction process has been extended until it invades our personal rights under the Constitution of the United States.

It remains to be seen what legislation will be given by the dominant party—if any. Trade unionists are not expecting much in this connection, and they will probably not be disappointed.

A reflection that is opportune is that those who predicted the passing of the trade union because their particular party failed of election, will surely lose. It may be that the future will have in store some trials. Of that no man can tell. The fact remains that the labor movement will forge ahead. No power can prevent men and women selling their labor collectively, because that is the only medium immediately at hand whereby the wage-earners may protect themselves and secure gains in the standard of living. Experience has shown that a temporary set-back of any movement whose basic principles are right simply results in an ultimate strengthening of position.

The unions need all the wise counsel they can procure. Members should select for officers those who have ability, who have been tried and not found wanting, and the man who is exclusively a "good fellow" should remain in the ranks. While there is, and properly so, some sentiment in our trade associations, and while the beneficial features are worthy of emulation and a credit to the nation, yet, primarily, a trade union is a business institution, and should be recognized as such. When men's situations are concerned in negotiations, and those of the household are vitally interested in the proper management of trade unions, it will readily be seen that the advice given in this paragraph is to the point.

While we may not be able to agree politically, we are of one mind in our adherence to our industrial associations. We should see to it that our purchasing power is used for our ends, for by so doing we will benefit all. The union label always has stood—and still stands—for a participation in the fruits of our labor, for reasonable hours accompanied by a fair compensation. The impetus lately given the label by the organizations of women is a sign of encouragement, and the good work is bound to grow, for the fair sex especially knows the trade union as a benefactor in escaping from the long workday and unsanitary conditions.

With care and an observance of all our obligations to each other, the future will see the unions gain in membership and power, for the labor movement is part and parcel of all that pertains to good citizenship.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

BY W. DRUMMOND.

One of the most recent disputes brought before the Arbitration Court for settlement was that in which the Southland Sawmillers and Timber Workers' Union was concerned, and in giving its award the court introduced a new provision with regard to strikes which it had decided to bring into general operation in future. The provision reads as follows:

"If a strike by any of the workers affected by the award takes place, the provisions of the award as to the hours, wages and other conditions will cease at once to operate, and thenceforth during the currency of the award the respective rights of employers and workers as to these matters will have to be settled as an agreement between the respective parties themselves; in other words, the workers, by striking, will deprive themselves of the benefits (if any) of the award, and incidentally of the benefits of the Arbitration Act. They will, however, during the currency of the award remain subject to the final provision of the Act with regard to strikes. These provisions will make it impossible for an award to be treated as a stepping-stone merely in the way of enforcing the demands of the workers. If, after getting an award, they strike, and the strike fails, they will not be able to fall back on the award, but will have to be content with whatever terms they can obtain by individual bargaining with the employer. The Court has reserved power to itself to bring into operation again the provisions of the award after a strike has taken place. This will enable the Court to obviate the hardship that might otherwise result when a small section of the workers affected by an award engage in a strike without the sanction or connivance of the union."

Whether the above will prove a remedy for the evil aimed at, and effectually put the damper on all strike-minded unionists remains to be seen. Needless to say, the new proviso does not meet with universal approval among the toilers, and the union representative on the Bench declared himself against the automatic suspension of an award when a strike takes place, holding to the opinion that the operation of the award should only be suspended after the Court has investigated the matter and has satisfied itself that a strike has taken place.

There would probably have been no call for this latest pronouncement of the Arbitration Court did we not possess such an institution as the Auckland Tramwaymen's Industrial Union, for there can be no doubt that the trouble of May last, when the carmen, in spite of the fact that they were working under an award of the Court, decided upon a strike as the only remedy for certain grievances under which they had been chafing some considerable time, alarmed "the powers that be" and apparently startled them into believing that the whole structure of the arbitration system was about to collapse. For four days the street-car system was tied up, and during that time all and sundry of capitalistic sympathies belched forth their broadsides in denunciation of both Government and carmen for the existence of such a state of affairs, and called upon the former to enforce, without delay, all the pains and penalties provided for the striker in the Arbitration Act.

(Continued on page 5)

LABOR CLARION.

But the Government did no such thing. Instead, they persuaded both parties to the dispute to nominate two representatives each, and these four were then to mutually agree upon a fifth gentleman to act as arbitrator. The latter point, however, they failed to agree upon, so the Government appointed the man. As a result of the exhaustive inquiry which followed victory rested with the union in all their demands but one—the dismissal of two men who had refused to come out when a strike was decided upon—the judge holding that these men had a right to their opinion, and should not be punished for having the courage to stand by it, an opinion with which many unionists are inclined to agree, because of the fact that in striking the carmen were deliberately setting at defiance the Act under which they had just previously received from the Court an award which had been accepted as binding upon both the company and the men.

The outcry made while the strike was in progress was as nothing compared with what followed upon the announcement of the Judge's finding in the inquiry into the justice or otherwise of the carmen's grievances. Nearly all the associations of employers in the country fell into line with their indignation meetings and resolutions of protest, and they gave vent to their feelings through the columns of the daily press, exhausting their stock of ammunition in the shape of suitable adjectives that would express what they thought of such a (to them) scandalous and unheard-of procedure. One indignant protestor suggested to his brothers-in-anger the noble idea of rewarding the two men who had stood by the company with something in the shape of a public testimonial. The suggestion was acted upon, and it was announced later that the sum of six hundred dollars had been raised and divided between the two loyalists.

Thus greatness (and wealth) may be sometimes forced upon us! Was it worth the price?

A judgment of interest to industrial unions was delivered a few days ago in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court. The case was one in which the Drivers' Union claimed fifty dollars, being the amount of a fine inflicted by the organization on the defendant because of his action during the late bakers' strike in Wellington in going to work in a bakehouse contrary to a resolution passed by the union of which he was a member. The Magistrate upheld the claim, and gave judgment for the union.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.

Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
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Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Guadalupe Dairy.

Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.

Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore Street.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market street, tailors.

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GRAFTING ON EMPLOYERS.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

An enterprising detective agency in one of our Middle Western cities is extensively advertising the fact that it will sell to employers at \$15 per copy, the proceedings of the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor. This circular intimates that the sessions of the American Federation of Labor are secret, and that it can supply this information only through its paid agents who have access to the conferences and general meetings of the convention.

It is a well-known fact among labor men that all of the sessions of the Federation are open to any visitor, and that a section of the hall is every year set aside for these visitors. Furthermore, the proceedings of each day are printed during the night and the next morning appear upon the desks of the delegates, ready for their further consideration. In a remarkably short time after the convention adjourns all of the proceedings are printed in book form and include every resolution introduced, every resolution passed and practically every address delivered during the convention. These proceedings are sold at the rate of 25 cents per copy or 10 cents per copy when ordered in quantities, so that evidently this enterprising detective bureau is making quite a good thing out of the convention in a financial way.

As a business proposition this may not be so bad, but the impression that is made upon the public is decidedly unfair and unjust to the hundreds of delegates who will represent the interests of labor in the most frank and open manner possible. It has been my privilege to attend the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor during the past four years, and during all this time I have never heard an address which had in it the slightest trace of socialism that was not opposed. Never was there anything that was un-American or out of harmony with the highest principles of organized labor.

It is unfortunate that there are so many private detective agencies and so many business organizations which are personally interested in the suppression of organized labor, and which are giving the public an entirely erroneous idea as to the character of the proceedings of this great labor convention.

A PROTEST AGAINST JAP COMPETITION.

Last Friday night the Labor Council referred the following letter to the LABOR CLARION:

"Sunday, October 11, 1908.

"To Whom it May Concern—

"For the benefit of the white laborer who makes his living by mending shoes, I wish to call the attention of the labor unions to the fact that on Baker street, between Post and Sutter, there is a Japanese shoemaking establishment which is patronized to such an extent by the white people of the neighborhood that he is doing a thriving business, while a poor white man at Sutter and Devisadero is without employment. Is there not some way of calling this condition of affairs to the attention of these people and showing them (the white men) the right and wrong?

"Hoping this will receive your attention, I remain,
(Signed) "MRS. CARR."

NOT INTENTIONAL.—The little girl was very fond of pleasant days, and at the close of a heavy rain-storm petitioned in her prayer for fine weather; when, the next morning, the sun shone bright and clear she became jubilant, and told her prayer to her grandmother, who said:

"Well, dear, why can't you pray to-night that it may be warmer to-morrow, so that grandma's rheumatism will be better?"

"All right, I will," was the quick response; and that night as she knelt she said: "O Lord, please make it hot for grandma."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

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LABOR CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM. (Continued from Page 3)

and largely governed by the priesthood. The French workman, who represents nearly two-thirds of the industrial force of Belgium, on the other hand, is exceedingly bright and clever.

The Belgian labor unions have, many of them, established for themselves the reputation of being contract-breakers. This has done much to destroy the confidence of employers in them, and has greatly added to the normal difficulty usually experienced by labor unions the world over in getting recognition from employers.

Labor leaders in Belgium have become awake to this fact, and some of the central labor organizations have adopted the German system of withholding support from such local unions as violate their contracts with employers.

WAGE TENDENCIES.

The general tendency of wages has been upward. For example, the increase in wages of textile workers has been about 20 per cent. In the iron trades the increase in wages during the past ten years has been from 30 to 40 per cent. Despite all this, the wage standard of Belgium is lower than that of most other European industrial countries. To illustrate this: In Brussels, where wages generally are the highest in Belgium, skilled workers, as a rule, earn an average of 80 cents a day, and unskilled workers an average of 60 cents a day.

In the iron industries the rate is somewhat higher, skilled workers averaging 90 cents a day, and unskilled 70 cents a day.

Street car employees in Brussels earn a minimum of 65 cents a day, and after several years' service a maximum of 90 cents a day, with a small pension after twenty years' service.

Saleswomen employed in the great co-operative department store of Brussels, which claims to pay higher wages than its non-co-operative competitors, earn at the start \$1.50 a week, and after three months' service \$2.25 a week, with an increase of \$2.50 a month for every two years' additional service until a maximum wage is reached of \$6.70 a week—this after a service of fourteen years.

A male head of department in this same enterprise, which position carries with it much responsibility and demands years of training, earns about \$11 a week.

WAGE STANDARD LOW.

Despite the advance in Belgian wages during the past several years, the wage standard of Belgium is lower than that of France and other European countries. I was informed by a manufacturer who has a large plant in Belgium, and one also in France, that his Belgium wage rate was 35 to 40 per cent lower than that paid by him in France.

Belgian employers successfully fight foreign competition with low wages.

Collective wage bargaining is rarely met with in Belgium. Aside from the building trades, where a minimum wage is fixed by the trade, the bargaining between employer and employee, as a rule, is individual.

The cost of living during the past several years has steadily been upward. The consensus of opinion among those who have made investigations along these lines is that the increased cost of living is fully 25 per cent. Nevertheless, it is maintained that food products are cheaper in France or elsewhere on the continent, due to the fact that, aside from customs duties placed on a few luxuries, Belgium is practically a free trade country.

Labor unionism presents a steady and constant growth. Organized labor now has a membership of about 300,000.

Some of the industries are better organized than others. The best organized industries are the building trade, the textile industries, and the iron workers.

THE LABOR CAMPS.

Belgian union labor is divided into two main camps—the Socialists and the Christian Labor party.

To quote the statement made by the secretary of the Christian Labor party: 'The Socialistic labor unions stand for anti-capitalism, collectiveism, and aggressiveness in dealing with employers. The Christian Labor party stands for individualism, conciliation, and arbitration in labor disputes.'

The Christian Labor party is five years old, and now numbers between 30,000 and 40,000 members. During that period, according to the statement of its secretary, it has had twelve labor disputes, all of which were settled by arbitration. It has yet to deal with its first strike.

The Socialist labor members are commonly known as the 'Reds,' and the Christian labor members as the 'Yellows.' Many among the Socialists claim that the Christian Labor party is fathered by the Catholic Church and by the employers, both of whom are regarded by the Socialistic members as enemies of Socialism.

The feeling between the 'Reds' and 'Yellows' is more or less unfriendly, if not bitter. As a consequence, when 'Reds' and 'Yellows' are thrown together on the same job there is friction. The 'Reds' will work with the 'Yellows' only when compelled to, and then, if they happen to be in the majority, things are often made most unpleasant for the 'Yellows.' While there are few, if any, employers who will recognize the 'Reds,' there are many who will recognize and deal with the 'Yellows.'

'YELLOW'S' GROWING.

Though the latter represent but about 10 per cent of the organized Belgian labor unionists, it is claimed by them that they are steadily growing in strength, and that in a few years they will outnumber the 'Reds.' The 'Reds' seem to apprehend this, and support a literary bureau for the express purpose of controverting the claims of their rivals.

Yet another marked difference in the policy of the two labor factions is that the 'Reds' believe that the betterment of labor conditions must come largely through political effort. Much of their time and energy has therefore been devoted to political campaigning, and now they have a showing of seven members in the upper house and thirty members out of 116 in the lower legislative body of the realm.

The 'Reds' are making an heroic effort to have the existing law of suffrage changed, which provides for cumulative votes—that is, all males 25 years of age have one vote, if married they have two votes, and if also taxpayers they have three votes. This provision, they contend, militates against the wage earner, and is in favor of the class who can afford to marry early in life, and who have something on which to pay taxes. The 'Reds' want the law of 'one man, one vote,' without further qualification. The 'Yellows,' on the contrary, are firmly opposed to mixing labor problems with politics, and steadfastly oppose such action on the part of their membership.

As in the United States, the Belgian labor unions limit the number of apprentices to be admitted to any one trade. This policy, it is claimed by President Carlier of the Brussels Children's society, has tended largely to increase juvenile criminality, which in Belgium, as elsewhere, is becoming a very grave problem. An effort is being made to meet this problem by the establishing of technical schools.

RELATIONS STRAINED.

The relations between employers and employees in various industries are getting more strained. Notable exceptions are the building and iron trades, where the relations are cordial. There has not been a strike in the iron trade for thirteen years.

The Belgian employers have many and varied associations. These, as a rule, have for their main purpose the interchange of ideas on commercial questions. No systematic plan has as yet been adopted by them for defense against strikes, except in special cases, when temporary organization has been effected to meet particular cases. The idea of organizing to meet strikes is growing, and will probably equalize at the thought of employers or

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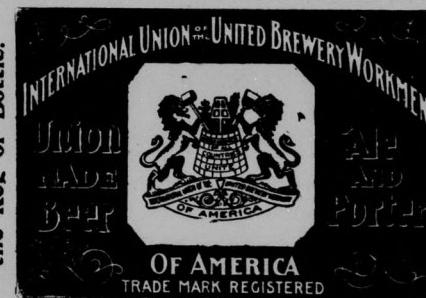
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LABOR CLARION.

ganizing for the purpose of defense measures against strikes, claiming that such action on the part of employers would afford stronger ground for appeal to labor to organize more widely.

Aside from the printing and diamond-cutting trades, 'open shop' prevails throughout Belgium, although in the glass industry it is claimed that non-union workers are persecuted by unionists.

During 1907 strikes were more frequent in Belgium than in previous years, but since the depression has set in, from which Belgium, in common with other European countries, is suffering, they are diminishing.

Unionists seem to hold a grievance against the government because of its policy to furnish troops in anticipation of a strike. It has been noted that the older and wealthier unions oppose strikes, while the younger and financially weak unions favor them.

It was interesting to get the views of various labor authorities as to the best remedy against strikes. Mr. Carlier, the large coal mine owner, and one of the most intelligent employers in Belgium, gave it as his opinion that the remedy lies in the higher education of the wage earner and in legislative measures that will establish labor union responsibility for the protection of employers, and for the protection of such other wage earners as are innocently injured by senseless and needless strikes. The secretary of the Iron Workers' Union gave it as his opinion that the remedy for strikes lies in profit-sharing. Minister of Labor Hubert expressed the opinion that withholding a part of the wage as a guarantee of good faith tends to diminish strikes, and pointed out that in the Belgian glass industry employers withhold one-fifth of the wage, with good results. The secretary of the Christian Labor party believes that arbitration is the missing link, and the editor of a leading Belgian Socialistic paper expressed the opinion that collective contracts of from one to three years would tend to make strikes much more infrequent. Nearly everyone interviewed in Belgium seemed opposed to compulsory arbitration as a strike remedy, some going so far as to say that to take away from the wage earner the right to strike, which would follow under compulsory arbitration, would lead to endless rioting, if not to open rebellion.

OPPOSE ARBITRATION.

Wage earners opposed compulsory arbitration on the grounds that they could not hope for a fair deal at the hands of courts who, they believed, as a rule, are in sympathy with capitalistic employers; and employers opposed compulsory arbitration on the grounds that the state should keep its hands off labor disputes, and partly because they did not believe that the public would generally stand behind and support the court decisions, and partly because they did not believe that the court decisions could be enforced against a great body of workmen, who, as a rule, would accept the decisions only if they happened to be in their favor. One exception to this point of view was Professor Emile Waxweiler, director of the Salway Institute of Sociology in Brussels, one of the greatest Belgian authorities on questions of this character. He expressed the opinion that the only logical and ultimate remedy for strikes and lockouts is compulsory arbitration, and that it was only a matter of time when society would find itself obliged, in self-defense, to adopt this method in order to maintain industrial peace and to prevent the enormous economic losses, to say nothing of the physical suffering and misery to which countless innocent people are subjected by strikes and lockouts, many of which are the result of individual self-seeking or passion, or bad judgment, rather than a desire to obtain equity and justice for the many.

ONE FAVORS COMPULSION.

Yet another exception to the general objections offered against compulsory arbitration was the organized wage earners of Ghent, who number about 15,000, and who rank among the most intelligent workmen in Belgium. This was the first organized

labor body that I had met in all my travels through Europe which is in favor of compulsory arbitration. On making this statement to the secretary, he answered that the Ghent wage earners had for years carefully followed and studied the labor struggles of the British wage earner, and they had noted that, despite all the losses and all the sacrifices made on the part of the English workman in conducting his strikes, he was not much better off than he was in the beginning, and that the conclusion had been forced on them that on the whole the strike is not the only way through which the wage earner can hope to improve his condition; that the losses he suffers often more than offset his gains, and that labor disputes, like civil disputes, should be settled in a peaceful manner without needless loss to employer or employee. Existing conditions and existing general sentiment in Belgium make it very improbable that any attempt at legislation having compulsory arbitration for its end is likely to succeed. Professor Waxweiler and the Ghent labor unions, in their views, seem far in advance of the ideas of the rest of those in Belgium who are interested in labor problems. Some arbitration legislation is contemplated, and is likely to be brought before the Belgian parliament at an early day, but so far as I could learn the proposed arbitration is to be purely voluntary in character, despite the fact that experience the world over has demonstrated that purely voluntary arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes has been a failure.

CHILD LABOR.

Dr. Felix Adler, chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, denouncing the employment of children as inconsistent with Americanism, says:

"American civilization is characterized by the spirit of fair play. It is not fair for the strong to take advantage of the weak. It is not fair for the adult to put the heavy burdens which he ought to bear on the weak shoulders of a child."

"American civilization is characterized by compassionateness toward human suffering. Nowhere in the world, when that chord is touched, is the response so prompt. It does not comport with American civilization to behold without indignant pity the spectacle of the sufferings of little children. I mean the sufferings caused by forced and unnatural extension of the hours of wakefulness, the sufferings caused by deprivation of time and opportunity for play, the suffering caused by the physical, mental and moral deterioration which is the well nigh inevitable consequence of premature toil."

"I think that those who commit the offense against the child are hypnotized by greed. I think that it is the duty of the community to deliver them from such obsession and to bring home to them the sense of their responsibility."

"No one should lay profane hands upon a sacred thing, and what is more sacred than the life of a child and the hope for humanity that lies in every child?"

"In laying the burden of premature labor upon the young, we deprive the Republic of the citizenship to which it is entitled."

WHY HE JOINED.—"Tommy," said a young lady visitor at his home, "why not come to our Sabbath-school? Several of your little friends joined us lately."

Tommy hesitated a moment then suddenly he exclaimed, "Does a red-headed kid by the name of Jimmy Brown go to your school?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the new teacher.

"Well, then," said Tommy, with an air of interest, "I'll be there next Sunday, you bet. I've been layin' for that kid for three weeks and never knew where to find him."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

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MONSTER TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT.

By November 15th the greatest exhibition on tuberculosis that has ever been gathered will be opened to the public in New York City. The exhibit, which formed part of the recent International Congress on Tuberculosis, will be shown under the auspices of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society, and Department of Health.

The exhibition consists of charts, photographs, maps, models, diagrams, and all sorts of paraphernalia that have to do with the prevention, study, or treatment of tuberculosis. Exhibits are shown from 15 different counties, and from 200 associations and individuals. All in all, the exhibition includes nearly 5,000 units. It will take 50,000 square feet of floor space and 110,000 square feet of wall space for the display of the exhibition. Ten special cars and over 1200 packing cases are required to transport it.

During its three weeks' stay in Washington, this exhibit was viewed by fully 200,000 people. The exhibit of the Charity Organization Society, which forms but one small unit of this entire exhibition, has been viewed by over a half-million people in New York City. From these figures, and a comparison with the attendance of similar exhibitions, it is estimated by the authorities in charge of the present exhibit, that probably over a million people will see this educational display while it is in New York City.

The exhibit, as it will be shown in New York City, is unique, not only in the fact that it is the greatest of its kind ever gathered together, but also, because this demonstration, collected for a purely educational purpose, is used to illustrate the dangers of only one disease. The entire exhibition publishes and carries but one message, that consumption can be cured, and that the cure for the disease is fresh air, rest and wholesome food. These simple facts are emphasized in every conceivable way.

Charts and diagrams show the fearful ravages of tuberculosis in various parts of the world. In the German exhibit, a series of small painted wooden pillars and blocks of different heights, demonstrate the comparative mortality from consumption in various groups of the people. The United States Census Bureau shows the deaths from tuberculosis in a unique way, indicating by a flash of electric light that someone is dying from tuberculosis in the United States every two minutes and thirty-six seconds; 23 every hour, and 548 every day.

Some of the most interesting exhibits are those showing the treatment of tuberculosis. One fact is emphasized, however, in every sanatorium, "shack" or dwelling-house offered as a means of treating consumption, and that is that the patient must have an abundance of fresh air. Every model of buildings shown is designed to give a maximum amount of fresh air to the patient both day and night. Balconies, houses, tents, and groups of buildings of every sort show this phase of the campaign against tuberculosis.

The numerous means employed to spread the "gospel of fresh air, rest and wholesome food" are shown in pamphlets, books, phonographs, and small exhibits. Hundreds of tons of literature are being prepared for free distribution at the coming exhibition. Everyone who attends will be able to receive information on any side of the tuberculosis problem in any of the American or European languages.

Among the individual exhibits which will be shown in New York are eight, which recently received from the International Congress on Tuberculosis prizes ranging in value from \$1,000 to \$100. Besides these, 44 of the exhibits to be shown were recipients of gold medals, and 43 of silver ones.

The exhibition will remain in New York City for one month. At the end of that time, it will be broken up into several units, the various States, countries, and individuals who have contributed to it taking their respective parts with them. It is probable, however, that part of the exhibition will be shown in several other large cities of the country.

PRACTICAL TRADE EDUCATION.

The International Typographical Union has gone into the trade educational field with much determination and some zest. This would seem to refute the popular belief that trade unions are opposed to industrial education. Union men say their opposition is reserved for those systems which are spurious or do not aim to elevate the student, but have some ulterior purpose in view. The union's course does not undertake to "make" printers in a few months or years. It does aim to aid the man at the business who is a sufferer from a lax—or lack of—apprenticeship system to become a more proficient workman. Conditions in the trade make it impossible at this time to establish schools with an adequate equipment at a sufficient number of points to make them effective. Fortunately, however, important phases of the craft lend themselves to instruction by correspondence if effective methods are used. And these methods the union's commission on supplemental education believes it has developed. It even thinks it has a system which will meet the needs of compositors more satisfactorily than the old apprenticeship system could. The student will be thoroughly grounded in the principles underlying present-day printing and then taken through various branches of the trade. Having firmly grasped the fundamental principles, the student's mental powers will be fired to know and do. Under the tutelage of the instructors of the course he will travel farther and on a safer road than he could if learning by the rule of thumb, picking up ideas or half-developed ideas here and there without any well-defined conception as to their origin or purpose.

The printed lessons of the course are a mine of information to almost every printer, but the merit of the course lies in the detailed criticism of his work which is given every student by an expert on the subject of the lesson. This close touch does not cease with the thirty-seven lessons, but continues indefinitely—that is, the successful student may at any time consult those experts on any technical problem which may arise to vex him. The advantages of this will be apparent to every artisan who has at times yearned to know what he should do and why he should do it.

The course costs but \$20 (which includes an outfit which would retail at about \$5). This is as near actual cost as could be approximated. To encourage printers in taking the course, the union offers a rebate or prize of \$5 to every one who shows persistency and diligence. Employers are invited to supplement the union's prize and some are doing so. This system of reward was adopted in preference to giving prizes to a few of the exceptionally proficient because it is more equitable and the union is particularly desirous of reaching and helping the average man, who is the greatest sufferer from our lack of an apprenticeship system. Full information can be obtained by writing the I. T. U. Commission, 120 Sherman street, Chicago, Ill., which is charged with the duty of promoting supplemental trade education among printers.

The International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America has successfully demonstrated its ability to cope with any and all questions of vital import to its members. It has merited the praise that is being bestowed upon it in the labor movement as being a model organization. The men who have directed its affairs in the past have blazed the way for perpetuating the growth of the organization in its present healthy state; the present administration of its affairs has amply demonstrated its fitness to carry on the work that has devolved upon its magistracy, and, with the excellent material that is present in the membership of this union, there is no fear but that the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America will continue to prosper and to be a factor in the advancement of the photo-engraver and the photo-engraving craft.

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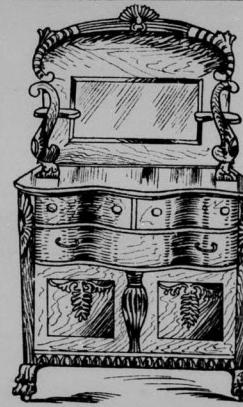
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LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH,.....Editor

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The International Molders' Union reports receipts during the past four years of \$217,863, with expenditures amounting to \$198,152. The death benefits totaled \$50,700.

A newspaper dispatch states that John F. Tobin has been re-elected president of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by a vote of 4,356 to Edward M. Henry's 3,724. W. J. Emery received 219 votes. The general executive board is comprised of T. C. French, Mary Anderson, G. Martindale and Emmet A. Walsh.

Dominick Kane's wife died last Tuesday. The deceased was forty years of age, a native of Silver Creek (Pa.), and leaves a family of eight—six boys and two girls. The funeral took place yesterday. Mr. Kane has many friends in the labor movement, and the LABOR CLARION joins them in extending heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved.

The country-wide movement in the warfare against tuberculosis, in which the trade union has always taken an active part, will be augmented by the enlistment of the American Federation of Women's Clubs.

With a membership of 800,000 women, this organization's active support in the campaign of education was pledged by Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, Mo., the president.

Sixteen out of the eighteen Supervisors voted last Monday for the home manufacture of fire alarm boxes. The charter gives the city commissions the control of detailed expenditure in their departments, and the Board virtually dictated to the commission favorable to the Gamewell boxes. The sum of \$5,500 was appropriated in consonance with the vote, and the two Supervisors in the negative stood on legal grounds. It is not thought there will be further objection to the mechanics of San Francisco producing—as they should—the firm alarm boxes.

Those who attended the San Jose Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will long remember Delegate Fred Smith's eloquent plea for San Rafael as the next meeting place. He received part of his reward by the appearance of this paragraph in a recent issue of the San Rafael *Independent*:

"President Fred Smith of the Marin County Labor Council and President of Retail Clerks' Union, and delegate to the convention of the State Federation of Labor at San Jose, succeeded in capturing the next convention of the Federation, to be held in San Rafael next October. The *Independent* assisted Mr. Smith in securing the convention by guaranteeing to print a daily register of the proceedings. This convention means a great deal for San Rafael, as from 300 to 500 delegates will be here for an entire week, and it is safe to say that they will leave \$10,000 to \$15,000 in our city. President Smith should be commended for his progressive spirit."

THE "ARGONAUT" AND BRANDYWINE.

During October the *Argonaut* published an editorial on "The Labor Agitator—and the Cure." It was a characteristic screed. The first paragraph dealt with various happenings in the local labor market. One of the objections to everything and everybody associated with a trade union was the action of the Oakland carpenters in putting the \$5 scale into effect—"a twenty-five per cent increase on wages already fixed at the generous level of \$4.00 per day." With *Argonaut*-like avoidance of the truth, nothing was said about the fact that the Oakland scale has been \$5.00 a day for a long time; that, owing to the depressed state of trade, the carpenters had worked for a dollar a day less, and when business revived and building operations were good, the contractors were visited and nearly all agreed to pay the scale as laid down in the book. These things are of minor importance, seemingly, in the desire to make a point.

The two last paragraphs in the article are worth quoting:

"Again, and for the hundredth time, let us say to the property-owners and business men of San Francisco that our city will never be prosperous as it ought while we permit ourselves to be disturbed and badgered and bulldozed by professional trouble-breeders who make a trade of labor politics. We shall not be able to hold our own in competition with Los Angeles and Portland and Seattle and Ogden while they have relative freedom in the industries and while we writhe under the heel of the walking delegate. Now, when times are relatively dull, when labor is plentiful, and when work is slack—now is an advantageous time to act.

"There are fifty men in San Francisco—possibly twenty-five—who could by united action say authoritatively to organized labor what its rights are and what the limits of its power. If they would, they could give to San Francisco freedom in industry, and they ought to do it. Now, we repeat, when times are relatively dull, is the time to act. Shame on you, gentlemen, shame on you, if you fail now to assert the liberty which the great-grandsires of some of you laid down their lives for at Brandywine, King Mountain, and other bloody fields!"

We take our heading from the Brandywine! The *Argonaut*'s editorial writer must have been imbibing a mixture of the two liquids ere he dipped his pen in red ink! The *Argonaut*, with kindness excelled only by its truthfulness and dispassionate utterances, is perfectly frank. It is perfectly willing to have others lay down their lives on "bloody fields," but it declines the issue in a maze of advice.

If the *Argonaut* will remember, it published a sensible editorial on the labor situation just after the present management took charge—and before the prevailing policy was found to pay best. In brief, the statement was made that San Francisco was prosperous partly because her mechanics were receiving good wages, and were turning the money back into the channels of trade and supporting their families as became citizens of this land. There is only one institution responsible for good wages and a workday of a recognized standard. That institution is the trade union.

The *Argonaut* knows that the San Francisco Labor Council adopted scathing resolutions by a nearly unanimous vote against those "who make (and made) a trade of labor politics." The Council did then (and has not reversed itself) exactly the opposite to what the *Argonaut* does now—it opposed all that was detrimental to good citizenship and does not falter in its course because someone is personally distasteful, perhaps, to a few who have ulterior motives in their opposition.

We are holding our own with the cities named. This is not the time to reduce wages. There are abuses in the labor movement, undoubtedly, but they are to be preferred to the "freedom" of the *Argonaut* type, with its long hours, low wages and thralldom.

A CAUSE WORTH SUPPORTING.

A request has come to the LABOR CLARION to say a good word for a benefit performance to be given next Monday evening, November 9th, at the Valencia Theatre, for the Woman's Auxiliary of the California Prison Commission. We gladly comply.

The California Prison Commission was organized on November 27, 1865, under the direction of Governor Low, who was its first president. Charles Montgomery is now the executive officer, and his earnest work is known to all who take an interest in uplifting movements.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the California Prison Commission, as the name implies, has been formed to assist in the furtherance of the organization's purposes. The work is confined to the State, and one of the ends sought is to prevent crime and protect society. Reasonable complaints of prisoners are investigated. Not only are those unfortunate in the battle of life assisted, but their families, often left destitute, are cared for. Discharged prisoners are met, employment is secured for them, and bonds are furnished, when necessary, for the honesty of those recommended for positions of trust. Experienced attorneys aid in protecting every man who is endeavoring to earn an honest living after serving a term in the penitentiary. Surely, this is work that promotes the public good, and undoubtedly has the best wishes of all.

The *Daily News* of October 22d published an article covering the efforts of the men and women who give freely of their time and money to the cause for which the California Prison Commission stands. An instance was given of a man who was assisted when the "helping hand" was most needed, and today he is cited as "living a good, clean life, is honored and respected by his employer, and has many friends." Continuing, the *Daily News* says:

"The general public is inclined to believe that the average convict when discharged from prison, passes out through the prison gates only to enter upon a new career of crime. This is largely due to the fact that we seldom hear anything about the ex-convict who tries to make good, and far too much about the ones who go back to the old life. That some ex-convicts try to redeem the past and have a hard struggle of it, is shown by the case above quoted.

"Too many of us are ready to kick the fellow that's down. Let's give a helping hand to the man who, as he comes from behind the prison walls, feels—and in many instances 'tis true—that every man's hand is against him."

In view of the foregoing, the benefit to be given next Monday evening in the Valencia Theatre, on Valencia street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, is well worthy of patronage. Anyone may become a contributory member of the Woman's Auxiliary by paying one dollar a year. No work is required from members of this class, unless, of course, they desire to become active participants. Mrs. California Newton of 2008 Vallejo street, San Francisco, is the treasurer, and she will be pleased to acknowledge yearly subscriptions.

As an antidote for selfishness and an example of praiseworthy effort, the labors of these men and women associated with the Prison Commission are highly to be commended. Frequently the world moves on and fails to notice the work of those who quietly help their fellows. In this instance there may be some truth in the foregoing statement, but now that public attention is drawn to the benefit to be given, it is to be hoped there will be a response at once liberal and glad of the opportunity.

Cleveland (England) ironstone miners have decided to press for a 12 o'clock Saturday; that is, that operations shall cease at the mines at 12 o'clock on Saturdays instead of 1 o'clock, but no stoppage of work is likely to result if the masters refuse to make this alteration. There has been no general strike of the Cleveland ironstone miners for more than 30 years.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

The Sacramento *Bee* has a set of "shop rules" that might well be adopted by every paper in the country. These rules are an honest endeavor to raise the standard of journalistic work—an effort in itself to be commended—and the Capital City publication is to be congratulated on its position, especially as it lives up to its profession of faith. We reprint in full:

"The *Bee* demands from all its writers accuracy before anything else. Better lose an item than make a splurge one day and correct it next.

"Equally with that, it demands absolute fairness in the treatment of news. Reports must not be colored to please a friend or wrong an enemy.

"Don't editorialize in the news columns. An accurate report is its own best editorial.

"Don't exaggerate. Every exaggeration hurts immeasurably the cause it pretends to help.

"If a mistake is made, it must be corrected. It is as much the duty of a *Bee* writer to work to the rectification of a wrong done by an error in an item, as it is first to use every precaution not to allow that error to creep in.

"Be extremely careful of the name and reputation of women. Even when dealing with an unfortunate, remember that so long as she commits no crime other than her own sin against chastity, she is entitled at least to pity.

"Sneers at race, or religion, or physical deformity will not be tolerated. 'Dago,' 'Mick,' 'Sheeny,' even 'Chink' or 'Jap,' these are absolutely forbidden. This rule of regard for the feelings of others must be observed in every avenue of news, under any and all conditions.

"There is a time for humor and there is a time for seriousness. The *Bee* likes snap and ginger at all times. It will not tolerate flippancy on serious subjects on any occasion.

"The furnisher of an item is entitled to a hearing for his side at all times, not championship. If the latter is ever deemed necessary, the editorial department will attend to it.

"Interviews given the paper at the paper's request are to be considered immune from sneers or criticism.

"In every accusation against a public official or private citizen, make every effort to have the statement of the accused given prominence in the original item.

"In the case of charges which are not ex-officio or from a public source, it is better to lose an item than to chance the doing of a wrong.

"Consider the *Bee* always as a tribunal that desires to do justice to all; that fears far more to do injustice to the poorest beggar than to clash swords with wealthy injustice."

* * *

A Letter From the Canal Zone.

J. Monroe Kreiter, formerly of Washington, D. C., has an interesting letter in the October *Typographical Journal* on conditions in the Canal Zone. Writing to the Washington *Trades Unionist*, he says:

"As yet we have no label on our printing, but some day we printers down here will have a union, by charter from the I. T. U. The Panamanians have a beneficial society—a union—not being permitted to have a union as we will have it on American possessions.

"I like the place very much and am keeping good health. Eat three big meals each day and seem to have an appetite at all times. Sleep well and cover myself with a light blanket, and September, too. Go across the continent once a month in just one hour and forty-five minutes—from ocean to ocean—on a free pass. Next Sunday I will make another trip. It will take too long to describe the trip. You can see the canal at various points along the route; see immense jungles; cross Black Swamp, where science had great trouble to locate solid bot-

tom; climb a high grade and see the Rio Grande reservoir at poise; then descend toward the Atlantic; admire the many and picturesque hills (or mountains); observe the famous Culebra Cut—a huge mountain cut apart to let the canal have a clear and straight flow, note the various cities, which have grown like mushrooms since Uncle Sam began to dig; watch the water come down in torrents at one point, and then a few miles farther on there is no indication of rain; hear the exploding of dynamite as it tears rock and earth apart that the steam shovels can scoop it up and dump it on cars, see hundreds of loaded cars left on sidings on a Saturday when the eight hours was up; and the silent locomotives in the roundhouses, awaiting the dawn of Monday when they will start the week's work."

* * *

A Union Among the Clergy.

Declaring that many Boston ministers are unable to support their families on the small salaries they receive and that several of them are forced to till the soil for a living, clergymen propose to form a union, says a despatch from the "Hub."

The proposed union is to be based on the same principles as those of organized labor and is intended to have the same sort of restrictive and protective features. There will be a clause covering a movement on the part of the clergy answering to the "strike" of the workingmen, and there will also be a functionary of the nature of the walking delegate.

It will probably develop that the foregoing will be the last we will hear of the contemplated organization, but there is no doubt of the need of some collective means to improve the lot of men ministering to spiritual needs. If union is good for one, it is good for all, and some of the most eloquent preachers of the east have declared that if the carpenter of Nazareth had had the opportunity, He would have joined a craft organization.

WHITE LAUNDRIES OF PACIFIC COAST TO MEET IN ANTI-JAP CONVENTION.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The work of the Anti-Jap Laundry League is assuming large proportions, and is having a far-reaching effect upon the laundry industry of this Coast.

There are leagues now in existence in Alameda County, Stockton, Vallejo, San Mateo and San Francisco. The parent body in this city is receiving communications from laundries throughout the entire State, seeking for information as to the best mode of procedure to adopt in organizing a branch league to combat the inroads of Asiatic competition in their respective localities.

At a meeting of the League held on October 29th, after a thorough discussion, it was decided to issue a call to the white laundry men of the Pacific Coast to meet in convention, in this city, on December 6th, 1908, for the purpose of forming a central body and to assist the various committees in forming Anti-Jap Laundry Leagues.

This action was taken at the suggestion of the laundry people in different sections of our State, and met with the approval of the active workers of our League, who feel that more can be accomplished through united action in resisting the Mongolian invasion in the laundry business.

We propose, at this convention, to extend an invitation to the various crafts in other lines of industry who are suffering from Japanese competition, to organize along similar lines of our League for the purpose of eliminating the Orientals.

Prominent speakers upon Asiatic exclusion will be invited to participate in our deliberations, and to assist in educating our people upon the grave dangers that menace us from the influx of Asiatic and Korean immigration.

Reports received at headquarters fully demonstrate that our campaign is making good headway, and we are meeting with encouragement from every side.

ANDREW FURSETH'S REPORT TO THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:

Inasmuch as you kindly gave me credentials from this League to the Transport Workers' Congress at Vienna, held in the month of August, and to the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, held at Nottingham in the month of September, 1908, I have to report that the question of Asiatic immigration in European countries is becoming very much of a live question. There are already a large number of Chinese sailing in German vessels, and there has been serious discussion about importing them as agricultural workers for the eastern part of Prussia. The opposition to this movement on the part of the German people is, however, so strong that it is not likely that it will take place. The Germans and other Europeans base their objection to the Mongolians on racial grounds. They maintain that the social, political and religious development of the Mongolian is so distinct and antagonistic to our conception that any amalgamation or living together in the same territory will prove impossible. They further claim, with Herbert Spencer, that intermarriage between the races would be a misfortune to both. This feeling has grown so strong in Europe that it has modified the position heretofore taken by the Socialists.

A foreign syndicate has obtained a concession to develop extensive copper properties in Norway, and when, finding difficulty in obtaining natives in that country to do the work at the prices they were willing to pay, they thought of importing Chinese, they raised a storm of disapproval and protests.

In England the last general election was fought on two issues—the importation of Mongolians in the Rand District of South Africa and for the diamond fields of South Africa, and the position taken by the judiciary on some very important industrial questions. The pre-election discussion on the question of Mongolian immigration into British territory was searching, and went into every phase of the problem, with the result that the Conservatives, who were responsible for the position, were swept out of power. After election, not only was action taken to stop the further importation, but to deport gradually the Mongolians from South Africa.

Owing to a special expression in the maritime legislation exempting subjects of the empire from the Longwich test before they could be shipped in British vessels, British ship owners imported a large number of Chinese who shipped out of England, claiming that they were subjects of Great Britain, having been born in Hong Kong. As the number of them grew larger and larger, the matter was taken up in Parliament, and Winston Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, issued instructions that after a specific date no Chinese unable to speak English should be shipped in any British vessel unless they had absolute and indisputable proof of being natives of Hong Kong.

The British press is in sympathy with the position taken by Australia and British Columbia against Asiatic importation, claiming that the white people are right in their position that the two cannot live together, and that if the Asiatics are permitted to come, these countries will be over-run with them, and will be lost to the white race.

You will see from what I have stated that the question of Asiatic exclusion from the white man's territory is becoming a live question indeed. As it becomes better understood the position against the Asiatics becomes more determined, and it is mainly based upon the ground of racial antagonism and racial difference. The question is not so much of one race being better than the other, as of the fact that the two are distinctly different from each other, and that any admixture of them produces a hybrid that has the worst qualities of both and the good qualities of neither.

A delegation of French leather workers is making a tour of American factories.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 30, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m., Vice-President J. M. Scott in the chair. Delegate Walsh appointed Vice-President *pro tem.* Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Boilermakers, No. 25, Richard Caverly, vice, P. O'Halloran. Hackmen, C. B. Wilgus, vice F. J. Kerr. Barbers, Geo. W. Price, vice Thomas Creber. Blacksmiths, No. 168, Alfred Growney, vice J. P. McCabe. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—Telegram from President Gompers, urging unionists to redouble activities and to stand true to the great cause of human freedom involved in this campaign. From the A. F. of L., stating that no special rate had been granted for delegates. From the Akron Central Labor Union, acknowledging receipt of donation. From the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, acknowledging receipt of the Council's letter to Bro. Kane. From the Beer Drivers, No. 227, relative to reduction of delegates. From the Asiatic Exclusion League, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter requesting lists of brands of salt made by white labor. From Allied Wall Paper Trades, asking for co-operation in demanding union-made wall paper. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From John F. Tobin, International President of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, replying to Council's letter requesting redress of grievances of local union in the factory of Buckingham & Hecht. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—Resolutions stating that Wm. H. Taft had fathered a movement for the displacement of civilian mechanics with soldiers. *Referred to the LABOR CLARION*—From the Asiatic Exclusion League, inclosing communication complaining about Japanese shoe repairing shops.

The following resolution dealing with the matter of municipal water supply was submitted, ordered printed in the minutes and made a special order of business for 9 o'clock next Friday evening; also Secretary instructed to state that members of affiliated unions be invited to be present when this proposition is explained:

"WHEREAS, The question of a pure water supply is one that vitally concerns the residents of San Francisco, and representatives of the city government have made exhaustive investigations into the sources from which a supply may be obtained sufficient to meet the needs of our growing population; and

"WHEREAS, The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco has decided to hold an election in order that the voters may express their wishes as to acquiring a municipally-owned water supply from the high Sierras; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By San Francisco Labor Council in regular session assembled this 30th day of October, 1908, that we iterate our position in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities; and be it further

"Resolved, That we approve the efforts of the Board of Supervisors to acquire a water supply and works, and urge members of trade unions to vote on Thursday, November 12th, in favor of the Hetch Hetchy Valley proposition, because of its undoubted merit."

A communication was received from Hiram W. Johnson, regretting his inability to attend meeting; also from Daniel O'Connell, stating that he would be pleased to debate the question. The Council by motion then decided to proceed with the discussion of Senate Constitutional Amendment, No. 31.

Mr. O'Connell was given the privilege of the floor. He dwelt at length on the injustice which, in his opinion, would be done if this amendment were adopted. He inquired where \$50,000 was coming from that was being spent for the amendment; he cited court decisions; also quoted newspaper articles in support of his argument. His remarks were applauded by the delegates. He asked the

Council to reverse itself and disapprove the former action.

Mr. S. V. Costello, who represented Attorney Johnson, was given the floor, and attacked the statements of Mr. O'Connell; he said that the amendment to-day submitted to the people was entirely different from that submitted two years ago; also stated that public corporations were not included in the privileges granted in this proposition; he also cited decision of the Supreme Court to sustain his contention, and said that if the Hibernia and other banks were forced to dissolve the burden would fall very heavily upon the wage earners because of foreclosure of mortgages upon their homes; he asked the Council to sustain its former position. (See action under unfinished business.)

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Hackmen—Some person was reported as going around in the union's name soliciting funds for the burial of a deceased member, and committing fraud, as he is not authorized to do so. Teamsters—Reported that seventeen Chicago unions have withdrawn from International Brotherhood. Bakers, No. 24—Business dull; French bakeries unfair and unsanitary. Stablemen—Ellis Street Stables unfair; Beal's Stable, 21 Valencia street, attempting to cut wages.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Committee recommends that the communication from the International Paper Makers, appealing for financial assistance, be filed; concurred in. 2d—Recommends the indorsement of the Coopers' Union wage scale and also that a substitute be inserted for the last clause of the agreement, which says that no existing wages shall be cut. Moved to indorse the agreement with the exception of the last clause in each; carried, 25 in favor and 14 against. The motion also eliminated the Committee's proposed substitute.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported progress in the matter of organizing the Pipe Sewers' Union.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—The committee appointed to make arrangements for special meeting of the Council, reported that it had proceeded with arrangements and recommended that the special meeting be an executive session of the Council. Recommendation concurred in.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Delegate Casey invited representatives of the Council to a meeting to be held Monday, November 2, at the rooms of the Board of Public Works at which time persons would be heard on the question of home manufacturing of turbine engines and pumps. The invitation was accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to attend.

Special Committee appointed to assist the Ambulance Drivers in obtaining the eight-hour day, reported that the Hospital and Health Committee of the Board of Supervisors had recommended their proposition favorably, but that the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom the recommendation was sent, denied the petition asking for eight hours. Committee will go before the Mayor on Monday, November 2d, and urge redress.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Moved that it be the sense of this Council that we rescind our former action in approving Senate Constitutional Amendment, No. 31, relating to the extension of the life of corporations. Moved to lay the motion on the table; motion carried, 27 in favor and 7 against.

RECEIPTS—Barbers, \$14; Cloakmakers, \$8; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Press Feeders, \$12; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Milkers, \$4; Mailers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2; Cooks, \$24; Bootblacks, \$4. Total, \$92.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; J. Monahan, printing, \$7.25; Wm. J. Wynn, premium on insurance, \$13; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. Kenny, \$15; D. McLennan, expenses to A. F. of L., \$260. Total, \$358.25.

Adjourned at 12:35 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Do Clothes Interest You?

We mean good clothes—the kind we make—fitted to your form, made to your order, and adapted to your needs.

You will find them right in fit, in price, in materials and guaranteed in every particular.

We are making better clothes for less money than can be had elsewhere in the city.

**Suits to Order
\$25.00 up**
**Pants to Order
Special \$4.75 up**

McDonald & Collett
TWO STORES
741 Market St. 2184-86 Mission St.
Opp. Grant Ave. Near 18th St.

Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore
Absolutely Class A. Theatre Building
For the Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon
Phone West 6000

MATINEE EVERY DAY
ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.
MILLMAN TRIO, with MISS BIRD MILLMAN, the charming dancing aerial wonder; HENRY HORTON & CO., in "Uncle Lem's Dilemma"; MAY AND FLO HENGLER; MR. AND MRS. ALLISON; THE FOUR NIGHTONS; "SLIVERS," assisted by Artie Nelson; ALFRED KELCY & CO., in "Uncle Phineas;" NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week of America's Favorite Minstrel, GEO. PRIMROSE and His Dancing Boys, presenting for the first time Mr. Primrose's Latest Novelty, Dancers of the Past and Present.

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.

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RELIABLE
Jewelers and Opticians
Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE
ALARM CLOCKS, 60c. up
Established for ten years on Sixth St.
near Mission, now located at
715 MARKET ST., near Third
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22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings
PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES

Winchester Hotel
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SAME LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms 50c and up per day.
Single Rooms \$3.00 and up per week.
Family Rooms 75c and up per day.
Family Rooms \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM
THE HOTEL.
ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY
THE HOTEL.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**Special Meeting.**

Meeting called to order at 2:30 p. m., Vice-President J. M. Scott in the chair. Delegate Lomasney appointed Vice-President *pro tem.*

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Reported on a communication received from J. H. Patton, relative to the amending of Section 42 of the immigration laws, providing for sufficient air space in the steerage of passenger steamers, and requesting the Council to protest the proposed bill amending that section. On recommendation of the committee, the matter was referred to the delegate to the American Federation of Labor to investigate, and to introduce suitable resolutions if he deemed it advisable.

President Scott stated that he desired to debate the question before the Body, and called Delegate French to the chair in his stead.

Two letters from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, were read; also resolutions enclosed relative to the position of the A. F. of L. in the present political campaign.

After considerable debate, the following motion was considered:

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to fill out the blank spaces, that the resolutions be adopted, and that copies be given to the press; carried, 50 in favor, 11 against.

Adjourned at 4:45 p. m. Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Your attention is called to the following list of insurance companies having headquarters in Hartford, Conn. These companies have large amounts of printing done under non-union conditions, some running offices of their own, and others patronizing offices which refuse to employ union printers:

Aetna Life Insurance Co.
Travelers Insurance Co.
Hartford Steam Boiler & Inspection Co.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford County Mutual Co.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
National Fire Insurance Co.
Orient Insurance Co.
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co.
Aetna Indemnity Co.
Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Kindly request that every effort be made to have as many people as possible call these non-union conditions to the attention of insurance agents.

J. W. HAYS,
First Vice-President, I. T. U.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum program for next week offers novel and great inducements. The Millman Trio, famous wire artists, will present an act which for originality, grace and daring has never been equalled. Henry Horten will, with the assistance of Louise Hardenburgh, a clever and attractive actress, present a one-act play, entitled "Uncle Lem's Dilemma." May and Flora Hengler, two very handsome and dashing girls, will be a particularly enjoyable feature of the coming program. Mr. and Mrs. Allison, styled "The Swede Girl and The Fellow Who Sings," will present a comic skit founded on "What Happened to Jones." Next week will be the last of Alfred Kelcy, who will present a new one-act play, entitled "Uncle Phineas," also of those marvels of strength the Four Nightons and the famous Barnum and Bailey clown, "Slivers," in his baseball travesty. George Primrose and his Dancing Boys will say farewell in this program. A new series of Orpheum Motion Pictures will terminate an entertainment which could not well be improved upon.

Corn cobs 2½c each and all kinds Union Tobacco for "Smokers" at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Edwin R. Wright of Chicago has declared his candidacy for the presidency of the I. T. U. For several terms he was president of No. 16, has presided over the destines of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and was re-elected to the latter position on October 22d last, defeating his opponent, F. G. Hopp, by a heavy vote.

F. L. Dutcher of the *Bulletin* is away on a vacation. John R. Putnam is filling the position temporarily. Mr. Putnam has quite a reputation as a descriptive writer, and he has the faculty of drawing pictures of places visited to embellish his literary work.

Max Wihr, accompanied by his wife and baby boy, have returned to the city after an absence of over two years in Sacramento.

There are a few changes in the label list. The Shannon-Conny Printing Company is located at 509 Sansome street in the new Niantic Building. The Guedet Printing Company's address is now 966 Market street. Additions to the roll include E. L. Gregory, 245 Drumm; E. B. Griffith, 581 Valencia, and the Sunset Press, 3373 Mission. The firm of Fetter & Oster has changed to Banister & Oster.

B. M. Frederick, formerly a member of No. 21, is proprietor of the *Northwest Skagit Advocate*, published at Bow, Skagit County, Washington. The paper has four pages, it is well printed, and the articles show evidence of a journeyman's hand. We congratulate Mr. Frederick and wish him the success he deserves.

An Eastern exchange contains this interesting and welcome "par": "No sooner did Conkey's big plant sign up when Peabody's, another large Chicago house, also fell in line and signed."

Our neighbors over the border are fully alive to the value of their alien labor contract law, and they are meeting with success in its enforcement. In the earlier part of October Henry T. Hardy, a printer of St. Johns, N. B., who had hired strikebreakers in the United States to defeat his employees who had struck his shop, was fined \$250.00 or three months in jail.

The newspaper printers of Omaha are anticipating an increase of wages. In 1887 G. M. Hitchcock was publisher of the *Omaha World*. He was asked to pay an increase of two and one-half cents per 1,000 ems, and voluntarily doubled the request, making it five cents, with a desire to be the first to sign the new scale. A few weeks ago Mr. Hitchcock, as a Democratic Congressman and a candidate for re-election, and still active in the newspaper field, was the first to agree to the new scale which provides for an increase of 25 cents a day during the coming year, and 25 cents a day more for the following year.

Harry Levison of the Levison Printing Company visited the Union Printers' Home last month. He is on an extensive traveling trip. Writing to one of the members of No. 21, Mr. Levison says: "One of the prettiest sights of the whole trip was the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. I tell you that you have here an institution that you can well be proud of, and it makes my heart swell with pride for the printers' craft. The grounds and flowers have taken several prizes here at fairs. I met Mr. Neiswanger and Tom Hartman. They are just as happy as can be. The furniture and general appointments are splendid, and I think the San Francisco Typographical Union's room the best of those I saw. The food, the library, the hospital, reading rooms, billiard table, croquet grounds, and other helps either for comfort or health could not be improved upon. Let the printers keep up their good work. It is true brotherhood and teaches that we should care for the less fortunate. The Home is always full of visitors. Last Sunday they had 120—and none of them printers."

D. J. Lewis, an employee of the *Call* for twenty-one years, has resigned his position and purchased C. C. Powning's interest in a machine plant in Oakland.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

The burglar who robbed a Humboldt man did not get much.

Humboldt men keep their valuables in our big new Armor Plate Vault, where they are exempt from fire and theft. Rental terms reasonable. We invite your inspection.

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock to receive deposits

The Cream of All Beers**YOSEMITIE :- LAGER**

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.

San Francisco. Cal.



This is the Label of the
Journeymen
Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave.
and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhau & Co., 506 Market St.
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

PRACTICAL PRINTING

WE PRINT
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CLARION

Banners and Lapel Buttons a Specialty

Walter N. Brunt Co.

391 Jessie St., at Fifth

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**PRICES RIGHT
PROMPT DELIVERY**

LABOR CLARION.

AMONG THE UNIONS.

Joseph F. Valentine, president of the International Molders' Union of America, will visit Coast locals after the adjournment of the A. F. of L. convention.

* * *

The boilermakers of Vallejo testified to their opinion of Richard Caverly, now a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, in the following terms:

"WHEREAS, The members of Vallejo Lodge, No. 148, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship-builders, have learned of the departure from this community of Brother Richard Caverly, a charter member of this lodge, who has from its inception proved himself a valuable, efficient and zealous member, one who has not only aided us by his counsels and experience in our organization, but who has ever been at the forefront of duty in the cause of the wage earners, whether organized or unorganized, and who has ever done full justice to every obligation imposed upon him and every trust reposed in him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply regret his departure, and tender him the best wishes of this lodge for success and happiness in whatever condition of life his lot may be cast hereafter."

Mr. Caverly's energies were by no means confined to his union. He was always in the front rank as a worker for the central body and its interests.

* * *

The waiters are preparing for a Christmas dinner for all members. The headquarters on Larkin street will be kept open day and night for the convenience of those affiliated with No. 30, as well as to aid employers who may desire help at night. The reinstatement fee for suspended members has been raised from \$2.50 to \$7.50.

* * *

The union stevedores have settled their differences with the Kosmos line, after four months' time.

* * *

The milk wagon drivers are now located at 177 Capp street, and the retail delivery drivers at 807 Folsom.

* * *

Last Monday evening the laundry workers initiated twenty-two candidates and received several applications.

* * *

To-night, at nine o'clock, there is a special order of business. Two or three city officials will address the Council on the Hetch Hetchy project for furnishing water for San Francisco. The resolutions likely to be adopted will be found in the minutes of last week's business—on page 10.

* * *

The committee appointed to endeavor to secure the eight-hour day for ambulance drivers for the emergency hospitals interviewed the city authorities during the week, and there is every likelihood of success attending the efforts of the Council's representatives.

* * *

The retail clerks belonging to the four unions in this city gave a social in Clerks' Hall last night. This was the second of a series arranged for fall and winter.

* * *

Former Secretary M. Willie of Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, Local No. 24, has been appointed a special organizer for the purpose of inducing French and Italian bakers of this city to join.

* * *

An interesting debate took place last Friday evening in the Labor Council between Attorneys Daniel O'Connell and S. V. Costello. The former spoke too long, but was anxious to impress the delegates with his views of Constitutional Amendment, No. 31, which provides for the extension of the term of franchise of corporations, excepting those of a public service nature. Mr. O'Connell condemned the proposed amendment as vicious, and urged the Council to rescind its former action of indorsement.

Mr. Costello, speaking in lieu of Hiram W. John-

son, said that the burden of the trouble that would arise in case savings banks were forced into liquidation would fall on the depositors, mostly laboring people, who do not make any complaint. He said that the newspapers had changed position because the objectionable feature of the previous amendment had been eliminated. He spoke briefly, and in a few forcible words argued that the interest of the community demanded the adoption of the amendment.

* * *

The bakers have an organizer busy on the French and Italian bakeries. Three shops have been unionized, and more will follow the good example.

* * *

The brewery workers have made arrangements for a "family dance," to be given in their hall on Capp street to-morrow night.

* * *

The Iron Molders' Union issued warrants in the sum of \$75 each in favor of the beneficiaries of three members recently deceased. One candidate was initiated at the last meeting. John I. Nolan has returned from his trip to Cincinnati.

* * *

During the week several officials of the labor movement left for Denver to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Denver next Monday morning. Miss Carrie Parmer, for the laundry workers, J. B. Dale for the State Federation of Labor, Andrew Furseth for the sailors, D. M. McLennan for the San Francisco Labor Council, and A. J. Gallagher for the International Photo-Engravers, comprised the delegation.

* * *

J. O. Walsh has been appointed a local organizer to represent the A. F. of L.

* * *

Read the names on the fair list. You should patronize only those firms whose names appear thereon, for they are vouched for by the milkers and retail clerks.

* * *

Don't forget that the Butterick Publishing Company's products of New York are unfair. This concern has had the officers of the Typographical Union of New York punished for telling the facts in the case. On November 24, 1905, the Butterick Company locked out its employees and refused to concede the eight-hour day. Since then it has had a precarious existence as a non-union establishment. Therefore don't purchase any of the Butterick fashion papers or products, or the *Delineator*. The same wish and reason applies to the *Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Saturday Evening Post*, issued by the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

* * *

The consumers of Leslie Salt have some rights in the premises. They pay all the salaries. That statement may cause the proprietor or manager to gasp, but it's true. And inasmuch as the white people of these United States pay their coin for the product of the Refinery, we venture to say that nearly all, if not all, are very much opposed to the almost exclusive use of Japanese in the manufacture of salt.

The opportunities for finding competent white help are too numerous these days to enable one to place much reliability in the statement that white labor fails to show up when needed. That this happens at times is, unfortunately, too true, but to infer that it is applicable at all times is absurd. Competent sober help is obtainable—no one knows that better than the superintendent of the Leslie Salt Refining Company.

* * *

Those readers who may have had a deposit in the People's Home Savings Bank that failed fifteen years ago will be interested to know that ten dividends, amounting to 46 per cent of the deposits, have been paid. It is anticipated that a final dividend will be declared early next year.

—◆—

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg.

Employes Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Mgr

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices.
Orders Promptly Attended To.

3017 Sixteenth St. Branch: 2517 Mission St.
Near Mission St.

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

605 KEARNY ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

ASK FOR THE BEST

2 FOR 25 CENTS CIGAR

EL PRACTIMO

UNION MADE

KELLY & DOAN, Manufacturers
Sixteenth and Valencia Streets

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast

THE F. T. THOMAS PARISIAN
DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches : 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

BY MRS. E. H. O'DONNELL.

The Hallowe'en ball of the Twentieth Century Club last Saturday night was a success. Jefferson Square Hall was well filled, and the various committees did their best to give visitors an enjoyable time.

* * *

Next Monday afternoon, in the Labor Temple Hall, there will be held the regular meeting of Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to the Typographical Union. A good attendance is anticipated, and those eligible to affiliate are cordially invited to attend.

* * *

Several readers of this column have followed the suggestion that stores advertising in the LABOR CLARION be patronized, and that the proprietors be informed of the reason impelling a visit. It is to be hoped that others will follow the good example. It is assistance that counts for a good deal. We can all help in different directions, and here is one way that presents no difficulty of any nature. The owner of one store was very pleased to have a purchaser mention this paper. He said that he knew of customers who were associated with the labor movement, and would be delighted to have the personal acquaintance of those interested in the unions.

* * *

During the last two or three months there have been held in the East some gatherings of women belonging to or interested in trade unions. In a later issue will appear a synopsis of the business transacted. Public attention has been drawn to the protection afforded women by the union, and the work performed is of such a nature as to warrant the earnest support of all who take an interest in the welfare of the community.

* * *

Don't leave your Christmas shopping until the last minute. Help the girls who wait in stores by enabling them to attend to your wants in due season. You will benefit by daylight purchasing, and you have the advantage of a better selection and the knowledge that several hundred others have not handled the goods you select. You will reap much and lose nothing by shopping early.

* * *

Miss Laura A. Gregg has concluded three months' field work under the auspices of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association and returned to her home in Kansas. While in Ohio, Miss Gregg secured the official endorsement of the Central Labor Councils of Toledo, Cleveland and Springfield, besides organizing new suffrage clubs in a number of cities and adding many members to already existing organizations.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Isabel Brayton, treasurer of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, writes: "Have you read of the 'Wooden Indian discussion in the Oklahoma Legislature?' It is now a misdemeanor to make any image of an Indian, of whatever name or nation, for display in front of a tobacco or any other shop. It is a modern form of 'Thou shalt not make for thyself any graven image,' confined to the Indian. Now what is the reason this measure was so enthusiastically supported by all factions? It is universally conceded that it was because each party wished to control the Indian vote. And so it goes. It is the Irish vote, the German vote, the Italian vote, and now it is the Indian vote! Will it ever be the woman vote?"

* * *

The recent conference of Governors has brought out strikingly the frightful waste of the country's natural resources that is going on in every direction. The woman suffragists point to it as an object lesson on the need of granting a voice in public affairs to women, who are the economical sex. Fifty years ago Theodore Parker said one reason why he favored woman suffrage was because few old women kept house so wastefully as chancellors of the exchequer keep the State.

Household Hints and Recipes.

One of the regular readers of this department forwards the following:

A GOOD SHAMPOO.—A small quantity of Spanish bark, steeped in warm water overnight and just boiled in the morning, and strained, cleanses the scalp and removes every particle of dirt from the hair and makes it soft and silky. First wash the hair thoroughly in the liquid, then rinse in warm water, and finish with another supply of liquid and dry. Spanish bark is also unequalled for removing stains from black goods. In fact the whole garment may be washed in it, as it improves the color and does not shrink it. Spanish bark may be purchased in all drug stores, and ten cents' worth will do a good deal of cleaning.

THE HEAVY HAT.—Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece; Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded; Philip was hanged against a pillar; yet all these tortuous deaths will not be a circumstance this winter to the manner in which women will make martyrs of themselves to wear the large hats. Not only are these hats very large, but the hair is piled out to an unseemly proportion to make sufficient foundation for these hats. Picturesque they are, some extremely plain even in their exaggerated proportions, yet heavy as lead, and many are not only heavy, but top heavy on one side. But women are wearing them, and add even a veil.

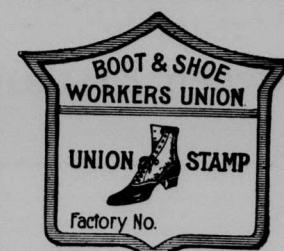
TIRING AT THE DESK.—The office girl compelled to sit at her desk many hours a day will discover sooner or later a pain between the shoulders or along the spine. This is frequently because the toes barely touch the floor and there is a strain upon the body. Many, to make the feet touch the floor and yet have their hands in the right position upon the typewriter or desk, get a fixed posture which leads to this strain. You will derive much comfort from an ottoman or even a small wooden box slipped under the desk for a foot rest. It is not necessary to use it continuously, but there are times when one can throw the weight back upon the chair, rest the feet on the stool and overcome that strain which refuses to depart unless one gets up and walks around a while.

COLD RICE AND ODDMENTS OF MEAT.—Make a flavored mince of the meat. Form the rice into balls and scoop out the centre. Fill with mince, close with more rice and dip into a moderately thin batter of flour and milk, or flour and egg. Fry a golden brown, and serve garnished with parsley or hard-boiled egg-sauce. If wanted for a hasty dinner, as when someone comes in unexpectedly, flatten the balls after filling, and they will cook in half the time.

STALE BREAD UTILIZED.—Says a correspondent: "I am just sending you this simple recipe (I find those in the LABOR CLARION useful). When one is very busy and only the stale loaf available for afternoon tea, many may find it useful. Cut fairly thick slices of bread in shapely squares; no crust; beat up one egg and two tablespoonfuls of milk. Dip the squares of bread in (both sides), and fry in hot dripping till a nice golden brown. To be eaten with golden syrup, jam or honey. This quantity of egg and milk will do eight squares of bread."

Latest Millinery for Men just in.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg.



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

BIG BUY Of Tools

The Entire Stock of Tools and Hardware of the

C. H. Philpott Co.

has been bought by us and removed to our downtown store at Market and Mason Streets.

Plasterers' and Cement Workers' Tools a specialty

GET OUR PRICES

High Grade Mechanics' Tools for All Trades.

Brittain & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET AND MASON
POLK AND SUTTER
OAKLAND: BROADWAY, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH

Every Woman in San Francisco KNOWS or SHOULD KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

Bigger Values in Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast

...Watch Windows for Bargains...

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- *Linotype machines.
- +Monotype machines.
- †Simplex machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
- (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
- (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1222-1224 Mission.
- (16) Bartow, J. S. 88 First.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
- (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
- (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
- (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
- (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
- (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
- (90) +Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
- (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
- (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
- (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
- (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
- (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
- (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
- (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
- (182) International Press, 568 Capp.
- (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
- (168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
- (191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
- (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
- (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
- (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
- (1) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 448 Pine.
- (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union 818 Mission.
- (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
- (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (81) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (192) Sunset Press, 3373 Mission.

- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
- (68) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
- (187) Town Talk, 88 First.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
- (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
- (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumber & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
- (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

BOSS OF THE ROAD
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
FOR SALE HERE



TAKE
your **TRADE**
to the **STORE**
that **CARRIES**
BOSS OF THE ROAD



OVERALLS
Neustadter Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND
DEMAND the BRAND

GOLDEN GATE
COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.

The German Savings and Loan Society

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS

To accommodate depositors residing in the Mission, a branch of The German Savings and Loan Society of 526 California Street, for the receipt and payment of deposits, is located at

2572 MISSION STREET
between 21st and 22d Streets.

OFFICE HOURS	-	-	-	-	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays from	-	-	-	-	10 A. M. to 12 M.
Saturday Evenings from 6.30 P. M. to 8 P. M. for receipt of deposits only					

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdgrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Sheet Metal Workers Hall, 224 Guerrero.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employes, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia.

Ship Builders—Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employes—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom. J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street. Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets. Mrs. T. Embhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover. Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave. C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street. New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kelsen, Six Mile House. Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Martyn, 901 Silver ave. People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road. American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn. Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets. John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

FAIR LISTS

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.

S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.

Raphael's, Geary and Fillmore.

Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.

Pragers, Jones and Market.

Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.

Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.

Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.

Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.

A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market.

Harney & Gallagher, 2309 Mission.

McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.

Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.

Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.

J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.

Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.

C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.

Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.

Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.

Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, November 12, at 1 p. m. sharp, in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), No. 68 Haight street.

To be acted upon: 1.—Reports of the Board of Directors and officers. 2.—Action on constitutional amendment providing that under certain conditions members shall be exempt from payment of all dues and assessments. 3.—Appeal of Mr. A. Weiss from action taken by the Board of Directors under instruction of the union.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held November 3, President C. H. Cassara presiding, Mr. J. W. Stone, of Local No. 241, Butte, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Mr. T. W. Weeks of Local No. 189, Stockton, was admitted on transfer card. The applications for membership of Messrs. J. A. Bona and H. Rudlaff were laid over one week.

Messrs. E. A. Benson, E. Cruells, F. Runkel, A. Schorcht, G. Sattera, and F. Stark have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

Members that desire to submit any change of address, telephone number, or instrumentation, for insertion in the 1909 directory and date book, are requested to present such changes to the Secretary not later than November 16. Quite a number of members are in the habit of changing their place of residence and afterwards neglecting to inform the secretary of the new address, thereby frequently occasioning a direct loss to themselves through the impossibility of quickly locating and engaging such members, when required, for casual engagements. The knowledge of these facts should be sufficient to cause negligent members to promptly comply with their duty to the organization and themselves.

The membership is herewith notified that Armory Hall and Foresters' Hall, Oakland, have been placed in the Class D list of halls. Future engagements of members in these halls will be governed by the classification provisions as set forth in the price list.

Mr. Charles T. Schuppert, a charter member of the M. M. P. U., and a pioneer musician of San Francisco, suffered an attack of paralysis the evening of November 1, and is at present under treatment at the German Hospital. The attack appears to center in the right hip, but its full extent and seriousness is not known at present. Reports are to the effect that Mr. Henry Bellman, mention of whose sickness appeared in the last issue of the LABOR CLARION, is slightly improved as a result of some abatement of fever.

Mr. Louis Planel and his distinguished wife, Mme. Tekley-Planel, have been visiting residents of the jurisdiction for the past few months. Mr. Planel will be remembered by our oldest members of the musical profession as the son of Mr. and Mrs. Planel, who upward of sixty years ago conducted a school of vocal and instrumental music at No. 958 Stockton street, San Francisco, and who numbered among their pupils members of Local No. 6 now in active practice of the profession. Mr. Louis Planel's visit to San Francisco is due to the necessity of his personal superintendance in the matter of improving certain property destroyed in April, 1906, as a result of the general destruction then experienced. Mr. Planel is proud of the fact that although a Parisian by residence, he is a Native Son of the Golden West, and is enthusiastically devoted to all matters connected with the art of music.

Mr. Louis L. Comstock, musical director of "The Isle of Spice" Co., and member of Local No. 9, Boston, was reported playing at the Macdonough Theatre, Oakland, on October 23, and at the American Theatre, San Francisco, week of October 26. Mr. J. A. Raynes, of the Kolb and Dill Co., and a member of Local No. 407, Mobile, was reported playing at the Princess Theatre, weeks of October 26-Nov-

ember 8. Mr. M. Wexelberg, musical director of the "Little Johnny Jones" Co., and B. James, both of Local No. 10, Chicago, were reported playing at the Macdonough Theatre, Oakland, on October 28.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

BY O. B. JOYFUL.

One of the workers in a Chinese mission in Philadelphia became interested in two Chinese who, she found, owned a flourishing laundry business in her own neighborhood. She looked in once in awhile to see how things were going with them, and one morning found Sam smiling and cheerful, as usual, but John was missing.

"Where is John this morning?" she asked.

"Oh," answered Sam amiably, "Chlistian gen'leman hit him in the head with a blick, and he all same in hospital."

* * *

"And haven't you ever taken a ride in an automobile?" asked the man with the new machine, pityingly.

"No," replied the plain person, "but I fell out of a third-story window once."

* * *

"De successful man," said Uncle Eben, keeps quiet, so's he kin hear opportunity knockin' at de do'. De failure tries to do all de knockin' hisse'f."

* * *

The billionaire's forbid to mix
In this great game of politics;
The only fun that he may know
Is just to watch his profits grow.

**Less Money
Better Goods**

Pickett-Atterbury Co.
92 THIRD STREET, Nr. Mission
Aronson Building

**One Year
Down Town**

**Business Is
Good**

**Men's
Suits and
Overcoats**

**Satisfaction
or Your
Money Back**

WE WANT BOOSTERS

Suits, Overcoats & Cravettes

\$10 to \$30

**Less
Money
Better Goods**

Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Bldg.

**5% Discount Allowed To Holders
Of Current Union Cards**

Crawford Shoes

**ARE UNION MADE
and Worn by Union Men**

Hold down the price—keep up the quality—is the impetus behind every "CRAWFORD" operation. Increased output has always paid the toll of a bettered product; there is no other road to limit values or rock-bottom prices.

CRAWFORD SHOES are designed by artistic genius; they are made only of the best materials — by expert workmen who know how and are fairly paid for knowing.



\$4
Dull Calfskin Blucher—Murfee Last

For Men Exclusively

Crawford Shoe Store

956 MARKET STREET

1243 FILLMORE STREET